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1. That we regard this as a most opportune time to express our abhorrence of war, with its train of evils.

2. That we do not consider this a fitting time for our government to increase our armaments, and thereby arouse the suspicion of other nations. We therefore call upon all in authority to resist the influence of militarism in our land.

3. We urge the ownership by the Government of all factories where weapons of war for national purposes are manufactured.

4. We stand for peaceful pursuits by the American people and express our confidence in our President and his Cabinet in their earnest endeavors to keep this country out of the throes of war.

5. We look with profound sorrow upon the great European war, but we believe that from it will come not so much national greatness as a higher conception of human brotherhood, the rights of man, the claims of women and children, and a richer heritage for all mankind.

6. We unite with other peace societies in expressing the hope that the day may not be far distant when our President may again offer his good services to the warring nations for the bringing about of permanent peace.

### Annual Meeting of the Chicago Peace Society.

On Saturday afternoon, January 16, the members of the Chicago Peace Society assembled in the La Salle Hotel to hold the fifth annual meeting of the society. While in other years it has been the custom to have some prominent speaker address the members, the society this year had as its special guests of honor the Misses Fuller, of Dorset, England, who have appeared before many an American audience with their charming folk songs. The Misses Fuller are now stirring the hearts of thousands with peace and anti-war songs, the most touching of which, perhaps, is that entitled "Five Souls." Mr. Walter G. Fuller, the brother of the young ladies, opened their program by a brief exposition of the origin and purpose of these songs, and made a fervid appeal for a speedy cessation of hostilities.

The annual report of the society submitted by the secretary showed a year of consistent growth and of consecrated activity on the part of many individual members. The following facts are of special interest:

The society met on April 7, 1914, when Mr. Norman Angell was the principal speaker; on September 7, 1914, when various men of prominence in Chicago gave their personal observations on the outbreak of the great war, and on December 20, when Dr. David Starr Jordan discussed the great war in the light of his experiences in the Balkans and in western Europe.

The visiting pacifists who have appeared since the last annual meeting before various Chicago bodies through the instrumentality of our office are Dr. George M. Lunn, former mayor of Schenectady; Mr. T. H. Kuwashima, of the Japan Peace Society; Dr. David Starr Jordan; Mr. Hamilton Holt; Rev. D. N. Furnajieff, pastor of the Evangelical Church of Sofia, Bulgaria, and president of the Bulgarian Y. M. C. A.; Dr. John Mez, of Munich, president of the International Federation of Students, "Corda Fratres," and Dr. George W. Nasmyth, director of the International Bureau of Students. These men addressed some fifty audiences in and about Chicago in the course of their visits. Other visiting pacifists for whom arrangements were made independently of the Chicago office were Mr. K. S. Inui, Madame Rosika Schwimmer, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Mrs. Anna S. Duryea, and Miss Marion Tilden Burritt.

The society has issued the following publications:

"Report of the Chicago Peace Society," 1914 (40 pages).

"Personal Observations on the Outbreak of the War," by Louis P. Lochner.

"Pacifism and the Great War," by Louis P. Lochner.

"Wanted—Aggressive Pacifism," by Louis P. Lochner.

A four-page folder, giving the names of the officers and briefly setting forth the purpose and scope of work of the society, has been extensively used for circularizing purposes.

As in other years, the Chicago Peace Society, thanks to the continued generous co-operation of Mr. La Verne W. Noyes and Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham, provided the first and second prizes for the Illinois State oratorical contest of the Intercollegiate Peace Association.

Since his inauguration on August 7, 1914, the secretary had up to the time of the annual meeting delivered fifty-eight addresses, most of them in the city of Chicago, and a lesser number in the States lying within his territory.

Many individual members of the society have rendered most loyal and efficient services. As in other years, Miss Florence Holbrook, principal of the Forrestville School, arranged again for peace pageants on Hague Day. The pageants in 1914 were given unusual publicity because of the acuteness of the Mexican situation at that time, and because the pupils of Forrestville School were almost alone in a city of two and a quarter millions in proclaiming their loyalty to peace principles. A number of other schools held exercises on May 18.

Among recommendations submitted by the secretary for the further development of peace work in Chicago, these deserve special mention: The acquisition of a peace exhibit for use in educational propaganda; the purchase of a lantern and lantern slides; the issuance of a weekly news letter; the development of the "package-library" idea in peace work; the organization of peace circles in every ward.

Perhaps the most cheering item of business at the annual meeting was the authorization of the lease of joint headquarters with the Chicago office of the Church Peace Union and the national office of the Woman's Peace Party. Soon after the meeting the new premises were already occupied—at 116 South Michigan avenue, on the fifth floor of the Lakeview Building. The new peace center contains separate offices for the secretaries of the three parties to the contract, a room for the combined stenographic force, and a large writing-room and library. Never before has the organized peace movement in Chicago been so adequately housed.

It was a matter of great regret to all present to learn that Mr. Leroy A. Goddard declined re-election as president of the society. His place will be well filled, however, by Mr. Henry C. Morris, whose associates on the executive board will be:

Vice-president, Rt. Rev. C. P. Anderson; secretary, Louis P. Lochner; treasurer, Charles L. Hutchinson; auditor, Maurice S. Kuhns; executive committee, Miss Jane Addams, Clifford W. Barnes, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Edward O. Brown, Jacob M. Dickinson, George A. Dupuy, Walter L. Fisher, Leroy A. Goddard, Moses E. Grenebaum, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Emil G. Hirsch, Charles Cheney Hyde, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, John C. Kennedy, S. W. Lamson, Benjamin F. Methven, John S. Nollen, Julius Rosenwald, Albert H. Scherzer, Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy.

The society, besides adopting appropriate resolutions on the death of the daughter of Charles E. Beals, and expressing its appreciation of the services of Mr. God-

dard, went on record in favor of greatly expanding the activities of the society through committees on finance, program, membership, and the like, to afford greater opportunity to the rank and file for taking active part in the work of the organization. It also registered its protest against increased armaments in a ringing resolution.

## Status of the Treaties for the Advancement of Peace.

(BRYAN PEACE TREATIES.)

Prepared by Denys P. Myers.

The stages of these treaties are:

1. Negotiation proposed by identic note, accepted in principle;
2. Negotiation resulting in treaties signed;
3. Ratification advised by parliamentary organs (where necessary);
4. Ratification by executives of States;
5. Exchange of ratifications;
6. Proclamation, promulgation, or publication of treaties to people.

*Bolivia.*—Order of acceptance in principle, 11; seventh treaty signed at Washington January 22, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate August 13, 1914; ratified by the President January 4, 1915; ratified by Bolivia November 14, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington January 8, 1915; proclaimed and in force for five years from January 9, 1915; text, Treaty Series, No. 606.

*Costa Rica.*—Order of acceptance in principle, 24; twelfth treaty signed at Washington February 13, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate August 13, 1914; ratified by the President November 11, 1914; ratified by Costa Rica July 25, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington November 12, 1914; proclaimed and in effect November 13, 1914, for five years; text, Treaty Series, No. 603.

*Denmark.*—Order of acceptance in principle, 21; tenth treaty signed at Washington February 5, 1914; ratified by Danish House February 27, 1914; rejected by Danish Senate March 28, 1914; redrafted and signed at Washington April 17, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate September 30, 1914; ratified by President January 14, 1915; ratified by Denmark November 21, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington January 19, 1915; proclaimed and in effect January 20, 1915, for five years; text, Treaty Series, No. 608.

*France.*—Order of acceptance in principle, 3; twenty-third treaty signed at Washington September 15, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate September 25, 1914; ratified by the President January 14, 1915; ratified by France December 3, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington January 22, 1915; proclaimed and in effect January 23, 1915; text, Treaty Series, No. 609.

*Great Britain.*—Order of acceptance in principle, 2; twenty-fourth treaty signed at Washington September 15, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate September 25, 1914; ratified by the President November 14, 1914; ratified by Great Britain October 8, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington November 10, 1914; proclaimed and effective November 11, 1914, for five years; text, Treaty Series, No. 602.

*Guatemala.*—Order of acceptance in principle, 16; second treaty signed at Washington September 30, 1913; ratification advised by the Senate, with amendments, August 13, 1914; ratified by the President August 27, 1914; ratified by Guatemala May 15, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington October 13, 1914; proclaimed and in effect October 13, 1914, for five years; text, Treaty Series, No. 598.

*Norway.*—Order of acceptance in principle, 6; sixteenth treaty signed at Washington June 24, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate August 13, 1914; ratified by the President October 14, 1914; ratified by Norway September 18, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington October 21, 1914; proclaimed by President October 22, 1914; text, Treaty Series, No. 599.

*Portugal.*—Order of acceptance in principle, 19; eighth

treaty signed at Lisbon February 4, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate August 13, 1914; ratified by the President October 21, 1914; ratified by Portugal September 26, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington October 24, 1914; proclaimed by President October 27, 1914; text, Treaty Series, No. 600.

*Spain.*—Order of acceptance in principle, 18; twenty-fifth treaty signed at Washington September 15, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate September 25, 1914; approved by Spanish Council of Ministers October 15, 1914; signed at Washington September 15, 1914; ratification advised by the Senate September 25, 1914; ratified by the President November 23, 1914; ratified by Spain November 23, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington December 21, 1914; proclaimed and in force for five years from December 23, 1914; text, Treaty Series, No. 605.

*Sweden.*—Order of acceptance in principle, 5; twenty-eighth treaty signed at Washington October 13, 1914; ratification advised by the Senate October 22, 1914; ratified by the President January 4, 1915; ratified by Sweden November 13, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington January 11, 1915; in effect for five years from date of exchange; proclaimed January 12, 1915; text, Treaty Series, No. 607.

## Peace and War Measures Before Congress.

(Legislation is introduced into either House of Congress, and bills or resolutions are numbered consecutively as filed. They are immediately referred to the appropriate committee, whose reports bring them to the originating House for passage. The following abbreviations are employed: S., Senate Bill; H. R., House of Representatives Bill; J. Res., Joint Resolution; Con. Res., Concurrent Resolution; Res., Resolution; Rept., Report; bills approved by the President become statutes, public or private, and are numbered in the order of enactment. When legislation enacted is noted the number of the Index to the Daily Congressional Record, which gives the complete record of the bill, has been added.)

### International Affairs.

By Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri: Resolution (H. J. Res. 405) providing for world organization to secure permanent peace. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Burton, of Ohio: Resolution (S. Res. 528) directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the attitude of belligerent nations toward the transfer of the American flag to vessels heretofore carrying the flag of a belligerent State. Agreed to.

Similar resolutions by Mr. Burton are S. Res. 542 and S. Res. 543.

By Mr. Cummins, of Iowa: Resolution (S. Res. 514) requesting the President to furnish the Senate with certain information relative to the money collected by the United States at Vera Cruz during the occupation of that city by the military forces of the United States. Debated.

By Mr. Farr, of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 21442) authorizing the President of the United States to issue a provisional embargo upon wheat and wheat flour. To the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Fletcher, of Florida: Resolution (S. Res. 504) requesting the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce to furnish all available information relative to increased rates for ocean transportation since July 1, 1914. Agreed to; S. Doc. No. 673.

By Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire: Resolution (S. J. Res. 210) to authorize the President to invite certain governments to send delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations; S. Rept. 966; passed Senate. To House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Hobson, of Alabama: Resolution (H. Res. 728) requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives any information as to recent demands upon Chinese government by any other government which, if enforced, would imperil "open-door" policy, etc. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Kahn, of California: A bill (H. R. 21034) to pro-